(b) The average annual water resources potential of the Indian rivers is assessed 1869 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM) whereas the utilizable surface water is only 690 BCM and the remaining water is bound to drain into the sea. The proposal of interlinking of rivers as per the National Perspective Plan would enable utilization of about 170-200 BCM of monsoon flows and still substantial quantum of water is bound to join sea. Further, even this volume of water involved in interlinking of Rivers (ILR) will not get conmpletely consumed and would in effect, flow to sea (Bay of Bengal) with changed routes by way of return flows and ground water recharge. Since the proposed quantum of utilization under ILR Project is not significant in relation to the volume of flow into the BoB as assessed by the earth scientists, it is not appropriate at this stage to hypothesis in the absence of detailed and accurate studies that the impacts due to ILR (if any) will be only nagative.

(c) The Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) (erstwhile Ministry of Irrigation) and Central Water Commission (CWC) formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development in 1980 envisaging interbasin transfer of water from surplus basins to deficit basins/areas which comprises of two components namely, Himalayan Rivers Development Component and Peninsular Rivers Development Component. National Water Development Agency (NDWA) was set up under the MoWR in 1982 for carrying out various technical studies to establish the feasibility of the proposals of NPP and to give concrete shape to it. Based on various studies conducted, NWDA has identified 30 links for preparing Feasibility Reports (FRs.) NWDA has completed feasibility reports for 14 links under Peninsular Rivers Development Component and two links under Himalayan Rivers Development Component. A tripartite agreement was signed among Government of India and concerned States of Madhya Pradeh & Uttar Pradesh on 25.8.2005 in respect of one priority link under Peninsular Component *viz,* Ken-Betwa link for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR).

Inter-State Water Dispute

2389. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various Inter-State water disputes which are pending with the Supreme Court, High Courts, Central Government, Tribunals and Regulatory Authorities etc.;

(b) since when each one of them is pending;

(c) what is present status of each one of them;

(d) in what manner Government propose to settle the issues amicably and expeditiously;

(e) whether Government are aware that Inter-State water disputes over the sharing of river waters have affected the implementation of irrigation projects; and

(f) if so, whether Government have any new strategy/mechanism to solve and put an end to this endemic problem, which creates bad blood amongst the States of the Union?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ): (a) to (c) As per the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956, (ISRWD Act, 1956) the water dispute arises among two or more State Government when the Central Government receives request under Section 3 of the Act from any of the basin State with regard to existence of water dispute. The details of the inter-State water disputes under Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956 are as follows:—

SI. No	River/Rivers	States concerned	Date of Referrence to the Central Government	Date of Referrence to the Tribunal
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ravi & Beas	Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan	—	April, 1986
2	Cauvery	Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Pondicherry	July, 1986	June, 1990
3.	Madei/Mandovi/ Mahadayi	Goa, Karnataka and Maharashtra	July, 2002	—
4.	Krishna	Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra	September, 2002-January, 2003	April, 2004
5.	Vansadhara	Andhra Pradesh and Orissa	February, 2006	—

In accordance with the said Act, the Central Government is required to refer a dispute to a Tribunal after it is satisfied that the dispute cannot be settled by negotiations. Accordingly, the water disputes related to Cauvery and Krishna were referred to the Tribunals for adjudication in 1990 and 2004 respectively. The Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal (CWDT) passed an interim order on 25.6.1991.

The water dispute related to Ravi & Beas was referred to the Ravi & Beas Waters Tribunal in 1986 under Section 14 of the said Act. The Ravi-Beas Waters Tribunal (RBWT) submitted its reports on 30.1.1987. Party States and Central Government have sought explanation/guidance under section 5(3) of the Act from the Trinunal. The Tribunal has not submitted its further report to the Government.

In respect of Madei/Mandovi and Vansadhara water disputes, the Central Government has not concluded so far that these disputes cannot be settled by negotiations.

(d) to (f) The river water dispute affect the development of water resources projects in such river basin States. The mechanism for settlement of water dispute is already available in the form of ISRWD Act, 1956 which provides for settlement of disputes by negotiations failing which referring such dispute to a tribunal for adjudication. The ISRWD Act, 1956 has been amended in the year 2002 whereby the adjudication of the water dispute by the tribunal has been made time-bound.

Percentage of irrigated land

2390. SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the precentage of irrigated land in each State and Union Territory of the country;

(b) the average percentage of irrigated land all over the country and the programme with target to enhance this percentage;

(c) the amount of funds sanctioned therefor in the Budget of 2005-06 and the amount actually spent upto 31st December, 2005; and

(d) the reasons for not achieving the target?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ): (a) and (b) As per the Land Use Statistics for 2003-04 compiled by Ministry of Agriculture, the Net Sown Area in the country has been estimated as 139.64 million hectare, out of which irrigation has been provided to 53.92 million hectare. Thus about 39% of the Net Sown Area is irrigated. State-wise details of percentage of irrigated area are annexed as Statement (See below). Irrigation development is a continuous process and the responsibility of planning, execution and funding of all types of irrigation projects primarily rests with the State Governments. However, for early completion of ongoing major and medium irrigation projects, Government